

TRIAL OF THE JUDGES

A CONDENSED REPORT OF THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDING.

POWERFUL ARGUMENT FOR DEFENSE.

Conclusion of Judge Furches' Testimony
—Justices Montgomery and Douglas Fea-
tured—Judges not Influenced by Political
Considerations—A Partisan Trial for
Political Purposes

(Continued from Last Week.)

Q.—"How can a rehearing be ar-
rived at in cases where a case goes
off the docket?"

[Witness explained.]

Q.—"Why did you, the court, not
entertain the request of Harris al-
luded to?"

A.—"Because there was nothing
before the court." The rules of prac-
tice before the Supreme Court were
then explained, in response to ques-
tions.

Continuing, the witness said:
"If Harris had brought the mat-
ter up before the court in the way
I thought proper I should have de-
cided in his favor; that the clerk
should issue the writ."

"While there is no printed rule
about filing opinions after court ad-
journed, there is a rule among the
members of the court that no dissen-
ting opinion shall be filed after the
opinion in the case is filed, except
by consent. I have never filed a
dissenting opinion in that way, but
I believe some have been so filed by
unanimous consent."

"My recollection is that the vol-
ume of the Reports for that term
was already printed at the time the
request of Judge Clark was made,
and if admitted would in that case
have to be printed in a subsequent
volume of the Reports."

Q.—"Did you have any interest
in the White case?"

A.—"None on earth, except to do
my duty as a judge."

"I did not know Mr. White; nev-
er saw him, until this week, in my
life, and had no sort of interest in
the man."

"I never mentioned this case to
Colonel Kenan at any time unless he
mentioned it to me first—in his of-
fice, in conference or anywhere else."

"I never mentioned this case to
either Mr. Ayer or Mr. Worth in
my life. I have nothing to do with
their connection with the matter."

"I never passed my mind. I
never thought Ayer or Worth or
any ministerial officer would refuse
to obey an order of the Supreme
Court. I never thought of asking
either of them anything on the sub-
ject."

Judge Montgomery said to Judge
Clark:

"You have been to Treasurer
Worth and threatened him if he
obeyed the order of this court."

Judge Clark said he saw him
(Worth) at his office at Worth's re-
quest. But Worth said Clark did
not come at his request, but volun-
tarily.

Judge Montgomery said:
"Judge Clark said to Mr. Worth
that if there be a mandamus there
will be three vacant seats over-
under in the Supreme Court room."

Judge Montgomery said to Judge
Clark:

"Worth says you came to him of
your own accord and not by invita-
tion."

Judge Clark did not deny it.

"When respectable counsel come
into our court with record made up,
I should take it to be a reflection on
respectable counsel to go hunting
around and—"

(Mr. Allen of the prosecution ob-
jected.)

Judge Furches stated that he did
not desire to inject any remark that
was improper or out of order.

Q.—"In the White vs. Auditor
case, you were influenced in any way
by political or personal consid-
erations?"

A.—"I again answer I was not.
I had never seen and did not know
Mr. White. I knew nothing of the
auditing of the claim of White. I
have never seen any of the papers
introduced here the other day from
the Auditor's office, and know nothing
of them."

This closed the direct examina-
tion.

HIGH CHARACTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE
FURCHES.

The first "character witness" ex-
amined was Hon. William M. Rob-
bins, ex-Congressman, and in years
ago considered one of the greatest
Democratic campaigners in North
Carolina.

He was examined by Mr. Osborne
of counsel for the defense.

"Do you know David M. Fur-
ches?"

"Yes; for 35 years I have known
him well, intimately."

"What is his character and gen-
eral reputation?"

"As good as that of any man in
North Carolina, for truth, honesty,
and integrity—though I always dif-
fered from him in politics," added
the witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Watson:
"Something of a politician, wasn't
he—has frequently been a candidate
for office, has he not?"

"Yes, he has been a candidate for
office. He ran against me once for
Congress, I turned him down. He
was generally defeated because he

resided in a strong Democratic coun-
ty. His politics never interfered
with our personal friendships—and
I learned to love him!" declared the
venerable witness with emotion.

Asked by Mr. Watson if Judge
Furches was not a "bitter partisan,"
Major Robbins replied:

"No more so than you or I, Mr.
Watson—I hated his politics, but
loved the man."

"After canvassing the district
once for sixty days together, we
were as friendly as brothers person-
ally, though running against one an-
other, and we remained so after the
canvass was over."

Mr. John B. Holman, ex-member
of the Legislature from Iredell coun-
ty, was the next witness. He said:

"I am a resident of Iredell coun-
ty, and have represented my people
in the Legislature."

"I have known Judge Furches
for 40 years and more. At one
time I resided some 40 miles from
him, but since he removed to Ire-
dell to live I have resided within
12 miles of him."

"His general reputation all this
time, has been good."

Cross-examined by Mr. Watson,
witness said in response to ques-
tion to that effect, that Judge Fur-
ches had been a strong party man
and some had regarded him as "bitter."

Q.—"Was he not regarded as so
bitter that gentlemen of opposite
politics refrained from mentioning
politics in his presence?"

A.—"I cannot say that. They
did not take the liberties with him,
politically that they did with some
others, in discussing politics."

On re-direct examination Mr. Hol-
man was asked by counsel this ques-
tion:

Q.—"You have always been op-
posed to him in politics. I ask you
if he was at any time 'bitter' with
his politics interfering with your
personal relations at any time dur-
ing your years?"

A.—"No, sir; we have always
been and remain on very friendly
terms."

Mr. J. H. Hoffman, another char-
acter witness, said that he had been
the "next door neighbor" of Judge
Furches for many years and a near
neighbor for twenty-two years; had
known him well during all that
time.

"His character and standing is
very high—as high as that of any
man in Iredell county, as to honor
and integrity."

Dr. S. W. Stephenson had known
Judge Furches intimately for twen-
ty-five years; known him as well
as I do any citizen of our county."

"His general reputation and char-
acter is as high as that of any man.
Mr. Holman's character is good, al-
so."

QUESTIONS BY SENATORS.

Through the President of the Sen-
ate Senators Woodard and Hender-
son propounded several questions to
Judge Furches.

Senator Woodard's question was:
"If the Supreme Court did not di-
rect the clerk to issue the writ,
what complaint, if any, was made
by the court when it ascertained
that the writ had been issued?"

To this Judge Furches responded
as follows: "None, by me. And
the evidence here says none of either
members of the court, except Judge
Clark."

The questions of Senator Hender-
son were promptly answered by the
witness, including the following:

Q.—"Why was it necessary to is-
sue a mandamus against the Treasur-
er before the debt had been deter-
mined by the court or Auditor?"

A.—"It was my understanding
that the amount of salary was the
question before the court, and that
was determined by the court."

Q.—"How could the clerk of the
court know what the Auditor had
done or would do in determining
the amount of the claim?"

In answering this and other ques-
tions of like purport the witness
declared, in effect, that the court only
decided the legal question that
White was a State officer and en-
titled to his pay, \$400 a year, and it
was with the Auditor to determine
the claim. He did not know how
many writs of mandamus had been
issued since he was on the bench, or
whether the record in this case show-
ed that the judgment was satisfied.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS TESTIFIES.

The direct examination of Justice
Douglas was conducted by Govern-
or Jarvis.

The witness said he was born in
Rockingham county, North Carolina,
and was elected to the Supreme
Court bench in 1896, entering upon
the duties of judge and being sworn
in on the first day of January, 1897,
the February term being the first
term held after his induction into office.

Q.—"Which was the first office-
holding case that was heard after
you came into?"

A.—"The case of Wood vs. Bel-
lamy, and those of Person vs. Suth-
erland and Lusk vs. Sawyer were
argued at the same term—the 'asy-
lum' cases."

Witness then gave testimony vir-
tually repeating the evidence given
on the previous day by Judge Fur-
ches.

Asked if the testimony given by
Judge Furches was the same as he
understood it, the witness replied
that, essentially, it was.

In the course of the testimony
Judge Douglas said that the same
principle as in Wood vs. Bellamy
and the Day case also obtained in
White case; that it makes no differ-
ence whether the office taken from
White was given to one man or a
dozen. The fact remained that

White was deprived of a vested
right.

He was then questioned on the
White case and said that the case
was advanced because State cases
were usually when the public inter-
est was involved.

The Supreme Court adjourned in
June and witness was asked why
it was in session so long. Judge
Douglas replied in part:

"I was largely responsible for that,
I think. My health had not been
good and I was kept very busy with
some important cases. The decision
in the case of Deban vs. the Tele-
phone Company, involving the con-
stitutionality of the Craig act, was
given me to write. The court was
left open so that I could file these
opinions, Judges Clark and Mont-
gomery being here."

He said he knew nothing of the
White case except as it came up on
agreed suit. The case was argued
and a majority of the court held
that he was entitled to his manda-
mus. He had not met White until
a few days ago.

Continuing, he said that after the
court left and went home the next
he heard of it was when Mr. Harris
came into court and complained that
he could not get the money. Judge
Douglas, when questioned, gave
about the same description of the
incident in the court room when
Col. Kenan asked for instructions.
Col. Kenan wanted the court to in-
struct him to issue the writ, which
the court declined to do then as
there was nothing before the court.
He told Col. Kenan at the Yar-
borough that there was nothing be-
fore the court to act on, but if he
wished to have full protection then
he might refuse to issue the manda-
mus and have notice served on him
to show cause why he had not is-
sued it. Col. Kenan did not wish
to do this as it would put him in the
attitude of antagonizing the court.
At Col. Kenan's request for his pri-
vate opinion he wrote a note which
he then read. This note said he had
no right to advise him as an in-
dividual or as a judge, no matter
before the court, but he thought
that being the object of the suit,
he thought White was entitled to
the writ.

In the course of his testimony
Judge Douglas said that he never
saw the writ before it was issued;
knew nothing about it being served.

The witness said that he under-
stood that Judge Clark wanted his
order to the clerk spread upon the
minutes, and the dissenting opinion
published in the next volume of Re-
ports succeeding the volume contain-
ing the other opinions in the case.

Witness then stated what he con-
ceived and understood the purpose
and value of dissenting opinions to
be, and said that he had known dis-
senting opinions (filed, of course, at
the same time other opinions are)
to be adopted as the deciding opinion
of the court, the majority adopting
it instead of the contrary one pre-
pared before the dissent was read by
other judges, etc.

After a case had been decided and
gone off the docket, there is nothing
to "dissent" about.

"I knew no reason why I should
vote to allow another case to be filed
at the time this dissenting opinion
of Judge Clark was offered."

The paper which Judge Douglas
called the "order" of Judge Clark
was that in which he (Clark) or-
dered Clerk Kenan not to issue the writ
of mandamus, and stating that the
court had never ordered him to
issue it, etc.

The corrections in Judge Clark's
opinion were not made in my pres-
ence, and I knew nothing about the
erasures until the time of the legis-
lative committee meeting. I told
Judge Clark that his opinion could
go in the Reports only as his "obli-
gatory" notice; and that he (the witness)
would not object to that. It was
said pleasantly, and caused no ill
feeling that I am aware of. I re-
gard the absolute independence of
the judiciary as absolutely necessary
to the proper performance of the
duties. I have never intended to de-
ny any member of the court any right
or privilege due him, and I do not
think I have ever sought or tried or
intended to bring the Legislature of
North Carolina into disrepute. On
the contrary, I have tried to uphold
its rights as a co-ordinate branch
of the State government. I was called
upon to pass upon the constitution-
ality of them, have I done so, and
even then I have studiously endeav-
ored to eliminate only the uncon-
stitutional portions of such acts, and
to leave all in effect that could be
left in force."

Green vs. Owen (125 N. C., 221)
was cited by the witness to prove
the above statement, the opinion in
that case being written by him.

"It was my desire to give full
faith and credit to the acts of the
Legislature and uphold them so far
as I could in obedience of my oath
of office."

"I have never been influenced by
any political or party considerations
in rendering any decision. I have
ever made since I have been on the
bench."

"I had no predilections in favor
of the Hoke vs. Henderson case, and
certainly no party or partisan con-
sideration influenced me in agree-
ing with a unanimous court in the
decision of the first cases of this of-
fice-holding character. My judgment
was influenced and I decided against
my political friends solely by the
argument and briefs of the counsel
for the defendants. Having given
my vote in favor of the doctrine
laid down in Hoke vs. Henderson,
I have seen no reason to change my
mind. These briefs I now have."

[Governor Jarvis asked that the
witness be allowed to file these

briefs as a part of his testimony.
Objection by prosecution.]

Mr. Cook, of counsel for the de-
fense, said he thought that com-
petent, because the witness has just
stated that the contents of those
briefs influenced and controlled his
vote on that case, and yet you ob-
ject to it. Why, one of the points
here is that if the letter of the law
has been violated then the intent is
very important. Now these briefs
are competent to show the intent of
this witness—defendant's intent—not
only in deciding the case of
Wood vs. Bellamy, but those fol-
lowing it down to this time.

Mr. Watson insisted on the objec-
tion, and stated the reasons for it.
"We don't say that Wood vs. Bel-
lamy was even decided wrongly, but
if these briefs are admitted, then
even oral argument before the court
can be injected here."

Mr. Osborne contended that the
briefs were competent, and the wit-
ness added that he desired to file
them because they had influenced
his decisions, and therefore as proof
of his intent.

[These briefs are those of counsel
in the cases of Wood vs. Bellamy,
Lusk vs. Sutherland and Person vs.

the court said that after reading
article 5 of the impeachment arti-
cles, where it is alleged that, by a
"specious course of reasoning," etc.,
he would hold with the counsel for
the defense and overrule the objec-
tions of the prosecution.

Continuing, the witness said that
he was never influenced by party or
partisan considerations; he had be-
come convinced that Hoke vs. Hen-
derson was the law of North Caro-
lina. "As to more recent decisions,
if it was the law in 1897 it is still
the law."

Governor Jarvis then asked the
questions propounded by Senator
Henderson to Judge Furches at the
morning session, which were
promptly answered.

The witness said that there were
two questions, one being whether
White was entitled to pay, if so in
what amount. Both the Auditor
and Treasurer submitted those ques-
tions to us, and they being parties,
it was deemed proper that the man-
damus should issue.

As to minor details, they could
have been left to the Auditor and
settled by the Treasurer.

Q.—"How did the Supreme Court
know the Auditor had properly
audited the claim?"

Witness said it was not the inten-
tion to interfere, because it was sup-
posed and ought to have been pro-
perly done.

The motive that influenced me by
the question presented, whether the
pay should be \$900 or \$400 per
year—and as fund should be paid
out funds set aside for that purpose,
and not at rate of \$900 as per act
of 1897. In other words, we took it
that he was to draw his pay accord-
ing to the act of 1899, because the
Legislature had the right to reduce
the salary, as we conceived it.

Q.—"Ought not the court to have
requested the Auditor to report the
amount claimed to the court before
order of mandamus?"

A.—"It did not so appear to us,
but that Treasurer should pay after
warrant was issued by the Auditor
—that is what I understood to be
the order of the court."

Q.—"Do you think it the duty of
the clerk to issue order of mandamus
in all cases where orders of court
are not obeyed?"

A.—"It would be the duty of the
clerk to obey the order of the court,
and to use such methods as were
necessary to carry out such orders."

Q.—"Does the record of the Su-
preme Court show that the judg-
ment of the court has been satisfied?"

A.—"I do not know."

Q.—"Whose business is it?"

A.—"The clerk of the court's."

The direct examination of the
witness by Gov. Jarvis ceased here.
Judge Douglas was given a
lengthy cross-examination, during
which time there was some sparring
between the witness and counsel.

The following witnesses, all from
Greensboro (the home of Judge
Douglas) were sworn and testified to
his good character and standing:

President D. P. Pascoe of the
Greensboro Female College.

Capt. J. W. Fry, a banker.

Mr. J. J. Hunter, a manufacturer.

Mr. J. A. Odell, a hardware mer-
chant.

Neither of the witnesses was cross-
examined, and they retired after
merely answering the formal ques-
tion put to them by Mr. Bynum.

JUDGE MONTGOMERY ON THE WIT-
NESS STAND.

After Senator Henderson had in-
troduced a resolution, which was
adopted, providing for the payment
of per diem and mileage of the char-
acter witnesses examined the pre-
ceding day, Justice Montgomery
of the Supreme Court was called to
the witness stand and sworn.

In response to questions by Mr.
Cook, of counsel for the respondents,
who conducted the examination, the
witness said:

"I was licensed to practice law in
January, 1867, and since that time,
up to November, 1894, when elected
Associate Justice of the Supreme
Court, I was engaged regularly in
the practice of the law."

I took the oath of office as Justice
of that court in January, 1895, and
the first of the office-holding cases
tried after I went on the bench was
that of Wood vs. Bellamy (120 N.
C. Reports).

Q.—"What was the principle in-
volved in that case?"

A.—"That a public office was

(Continued on Second Page.)

WORK OF A DAY.

HORRIBLE ACCOUNTS OF MURDER, DEATH AND LAWLESSNESS.

DEADLY WORK DONE BY AXE, CLUB AND RAZOR.

Six Children Murdered by a Maniac
Mother—Man Shot and Killed by Desper-
ado in Polk County—Three Children
Brained with Axe.

Coal Brook, Mass., March 23.—
Mrs. Lizzie Narnmore, while in a fit
of insanity this afternoon killed her
six children at her home, a farm
house half a mile from this village,
and then tried to take her own life.
The children ranged from ten years
to a baby of ten months, and their
lives were taken by the mother with
an axe, and a club. She laid the
blood-drenched bodies on the beds,
two on one bed and the other four
on a bed in another room and then
attempted to take her own life by
cutting her throat with a razor.

When discovered she was in the bed
on which the bodies of the four chil-
dren were lying. Although she said
a deep gash in her throat and suffer-
ing the loss of much blood, it is be-
lieved she will recover.

Frank Narnmore, the husband and
father, left his home at the usual
hour this morning to go to his work
at a saw mill, and at that time his
wife did not attract his attention by
anything peculiar in her looks or
actions.

Rutherfordton, N. C., March 23.—
Tom Jones, 40 years old, one of the
most desperate white criminals and
moonshiners in Polk county, was
beaten to death with a double-barrel
shot gun yesterday, near Mills
Springs by two twin brothers, Ed
and Oscar Wilkerson.

The three men were hidden on
the road waiting for three negroes
to return from a still. They had
plotted for a shooting match at them.
While waiting, a quarrel began as to
which one should have the first shot.
It ended with the two brothers
springing upon Jones and beating
his head into a jelly with their guns.
His brains were found lying on the
ground near the body.

One of the murderers escaped; the
other is in jail, but refused to talk.
Jones has been seriously shot in three
shooting affairs. He has just returned
from the penitentiary at Albany,
New York, where he served one and
a half years for moonshining. Both
the Wilkerson boys have served a
term in the State penitentiary for
murder.

Clinton, Maine, March 23.—Jacob
D. Marr, a farmer living eight miles
from this village, killed his three
children, Alice, aged 13; Edwin, 9,
and Helen, 7, with an axe shortly
after the family had risen from the
dinner table today.

Mr. Marr had been despondent for
some time, but his actions were not
such as to make his wife believe
that he had any serious trouble to
worry over. The oldest daughter
was washing dishes at the sink when
her father went by her to the shed
and got an axe. He came back into
the kitchen and struck the girl a
single blow on the head, killing her.
Mrs. Marr saw this and ran scream-
ing to the house of her husband's
father, Samuel Marr. The husband
apparently went up stairs to where
the younger children were playing
and struck each of them with an axe
handle killing them both.

When Mr. Marr, Sr., came in the
younger Marr was washing his hands
at the sink. He was asked why he
had done the deed and he said:
"I don't know."

Later he was placed under arrest.

A Negro Lynched in Halifax County.

Richmond, March 23.—A rumor
which reached here last night of a
lynching in Halifax county, has been
confirmed. A negro sent on to
court by a magistrate on the charge
of burning the stables of a Mr. De-
Larnette, was taken by some 50 un-
known men from a constable who
was taking him to the county seat
and shot to death. None of the
mob could be identified.

Ore Worth \$90 a Ton.

Charlotte Observer.

Mr. J. M. Kendrick has discover-
ed a gold mine on his place near the
city. Some of the ore taken from
the mine will assay as high as \$90 a
ton. The vein is a large one and is
located in a section of the county
that is noted as a gold-producer.

Mr. Kendrick exhibited a panning
yesterday that was almost pure gold
sand. He expects to develop the
mine.

In order to prevent the establish-
ment of a dispensary, the Goldsboro
saloons agree to open their places
of business at 5 a. m. and close at 9:30
p. m.

The commissioners of Union coun-
ty have purchased a pair

THE CAUCASIAN

Raleigh, N. C., March 28, 1901

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.

MR. R. A. COBB DIES SUDDENLY.

Full Senseless on Sidewalk Between the Store and his Home.

Morganton, N. C., March 27.—Mr. R. A. Cobb, former State Librarian, fell senseless on the sidewalk between the store and his home last night about nine o'clock. He was carried home and expired a few moments later. The cause of death is supposed to have been heart failure.

A Horrible Death.

Representative Stuart, of Harro, is in the city. He tells of the horrible death in that county of Miss Annie Morris, daughter of Mr. Andrew Morris. Mr. Morris was in one part of the field at work. His daughter noticed that the fence was on fire in an opposite part of the field, and went to extinguish the flames. Her dress caught fire and she died without help. Coming home from the field, Mr. Morris heard a noise in a ditch, and found his daughter, her clothes burned off, lying in the ditch dying. She had probably sought the ditch hoping that it contained water so that she could extinguish the flames.

Safe Blown Open.

Burglars blew open the safe of the Southern Express Company in Raleigh Monday night, but were frightened away by the noise made by the explosion, and left without securing any booty. The burglars entered the office by the rear door. The explosive used was dynamite, and so large a quantity was used that the door to the safe was demolished and the windows of the building were shattered. The explosion shook all the houses for two blocks on Fayetteville street. The burglars, ran out the back way and left the city by the way of Hargett street.

Old Man Burned to Death Near Charlotte.

Charlotte, N. C., March 28.—News reached here of the burning to death yesterday afternoon of an aged white man named Brock in Cabarrus county. The body was finally fished out of the fire by means of barbed wire hooks. It was too late, the head of the old man having been burned off. It is supposed that Mr. Brock went to sleep before the fire and that the fire popped out, setting to combust material about him.

Fire in Winston Jail.

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 28.—Intense excitement was created this evening by fire breaking out in the jail. The prisoners became terribly alarmed and were taken out through the smoke screaming. One colored man lost his reason and had to be carried to the town lock-up. It was thought for a time that one prisoner had escaped, but this was a mistake. The fire was extinguished before serious damage was done, though considerable water was thrown on the building.

A Dun on a Postal Card.

Wilmington, N. C., March 28.—For trying to collect a small debt by postal card and threatening trouble if it was not paid, N. Baxley White, of Mecklenburg, was arrested last night by post-office inspector Jere Connolly for violation of the Federal statutes and held under \$200 bond for appearance at the Federal Court here next month.

Boers Wreck Supply Train.

Standerton, Transvaal, Colony, Friday, March 23.—Four hundred Boers under the Boer commander, Byers, have wrecked a supply train north of Vanderkloof. They overpowered the escort and carried off several wagon loads of provisions. A convoy destined to join General French's column has been attacked between Blood river and Scheepers' neck, Transvaal colony. The British had one man killed and three wounded. The bridge at Blood river was burned.

New Steamboat Company.

The Secretary of State has issued a charter to the Fayetteville-Wilmington Steamship Company with a capital stock of \$25,000, the incorporators being E. W. Cooke, New York; W. J. Holt, W. H. Morgan, Fayetteville, and R. P. Gray, of Guilford. The company is authorized to operate a steamboat line from Fayetteville to the mouth of the Cape Fear river and eastward as far as New York.

See the advertisement of Daniel Allen & Co., elsewhere in this issue. They are the new and progressive shoe dealers of this city and you should inspect their stock of shoes before buying elsewhere.

Miss Sallie Walker Stockard's new book, "The Lily of the Valley," a dramatization of the psalms of Solomon is now in the hands of the printer and will be put on sale in a few days. Miss Stockard is the author of "The History of Alabama."

Spread of the Plague.

Cape Town, March 24.—The bubonic plague continues to spread here. There is an average of 6 fresh cases officially reported daily.

We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of Dobbin & Ferrall which appears in another column of this issue. Be sure and give them a call when you need anything in their line.

The Weather Bureau states that snow occurred in this State on eight days in February, about an eleven day on six, solar halos on seven, and halos on eight. The average number of clear days was sixteen, partly cloudy six, cloudy six and rainy five.

"Pardon me, sir, but I heard you tell the gentleman who just left that you would wash your hands of the whole affair." "Well?" "In case you do, may I hope that you will try my patent soap?"

JUDGE BYNUM'S SPEECH.

A Strong Plea in Defense of Justice Douglas and Furbush.

We print below the opening and closing paragraphs of Judge Bynum's speech, the first delivered in defense of the impeached Judges.

Mr. President and Senators—The learned counsel with whom I am associated have directed me to speak the first word in the defense of these respondents. I am to speak to the Senate of North Carolina sitting as the ultimate tribunal of the State, presided over by the Lieutenant Governor, in behalf of the Chief Justice and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, who have been arraigned before you charged by the House of Representatives with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. In a controversy of such great importance to the State, involving their reputation, their honor and their future usefulness, and to the State the freedom and independence of its judiciary—it is natural that I should feel some embarrassment in assuming this grave and responsible task. But the wish of the respondents and their counsel commands my utmost obedience and I therefore hasten to the performance of the duty which has been assigned me.

I shall not enter into details of the evidence which we expect to lay before you. Suffice it to say that upon the law and the facts as they shall be developed, upon the judicial merits of the case, upon the duties incumbent on them by virtue of their office and their honest endeavor to discharge those duties these judges rest their defense.

And I ask each one of you to listen to me with that patience and attention which I cannot hope to command by any efforts of my own, while I open to you plainly as I can what that defense is.

The honorable manager who opened for the prosecution declared in the beginning of his address that a strong influence had been employed to divert the minds of Senators from the real issue involved in this trial and to create the belief that the people of the State do not approve of this proceeding; and that such influences and suggestions could in every instance be traced to those personally interested in the defense.

Mr. President, in view of the situation of the respondents and the complication of what they are by in this proceeding originated, as well as of this before which it is to be tried, the statement of the learned manager is, to say the least, surprising. Charged with grave offenses, suspended by operation of the law from their high positions, with only a handful of friends in either branch of the Assembly, while the friends of the managers are dominant in both, it is difficult to discern how the strong influence to which the honorable manager refers could exert their power. No considerable man will say that these judges have sought by word or deed to prevent a calm, fair, judicial consideration of this case. That the real question be unobscured, that party spirit, political schemes and foreign conclusions may be abandoned, that there may be held here a trial in which impartial justice, according to the Constitution and the laws, shall be administered, is their hope and their reliance. The testimony before the House committee relating to their official conduct was published and eagerly read throughout the State. If upon reading it the fair and impartial people of this conservative Commonwealth have felt constrained to declare their firm belief in the integrity and innocence of these judges, they should not be blamed nor should the managers complain; for the conviction even of the guilty is not always occasioned for rejoicing, while the condemnation of the innocent is a lasting calamity.

And now, Senators, having hurriedly gone through the charges which have been preferred against these judges, having reviewed briefly and imperfectly their behavior since they came upon the bench, I invite you to look back upon their official lives and discover, if you can, anything deserving criminal as to justify the infliction of the terrible punishment which would be involved in a conviction upon this impeachment. Where is the crime, where is the wrong they have committed?

One of them, a son of an honored father, whose name and fame are dearer to him than any other possession, has scarcely reached the meridian of life with a bright prospect of usefulness before him. The other, a product of our native soil, rugged in his honesty and integrity, full of years and rich in this respect of his fellow-men, is fast approaching the evening of life. As Mr. Webster said of Judge Jay, when the ermine fell upon his shoulders it touched nothing less white than itself. In the name, I say to you, as the great Hebrew judge said to the people of Israel in the olden time, "Behold I here I am, witness against me before the Lord and before His Anointed, whose ox I have taken or whose ass I have taken? Or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? Or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?" And trust the answer of this Senate will be like that which the people of Israel gave to Samuel. They said, "Thou hast not defrauded us nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken aught of any man's hand."

Upon the evidence as it is, and as it will be laid before you, these judges appeal with proud confidence to the Senate and the whole country to attest the purity and integrity of their intentions. While they do not claim that their judgment is infallible, while they do not pretend that they may not in their judicial experience have committed errors, as all judges must do, they do claim before this Senate and before the world that they are honest men, that they are men of integrity, that they are men of pure and upright motives. The acts for which they are accused were their judicial acts. Their decisions were such as duty called upon them to make, and they were bound to render such judgments as a conscientious and they have mistaken the law, which they deny, it is such an error as every other judge who has ever sat upon any bench has committed.

The price of cotton on the Raleigh market remained at \$3 to \$4 cents Tuesday, with light receipts.

TRIAL OF THE JUDGES.

(Continued from Second Page.)

It is on the ground that Holden was politically opposed to him—then go and tear down his picture in the House of Representatives, for it has no business there.

I would sooner think it were, this way if any application were made to Vance, that he replied: "I cannot take the employment because I am a Senator-elect from North Carolina, and it would not accord with my idea of propriety that I should engage as an attorney in this State trial." The remark by the gentleman from Buncombe was intended to discredit Democratic lawyers who would represent the impeached judges on this trial, or it didn't mean anything. Vance certainly didn't have that view for a few years afterward when Governor of the State he appointed the leading attorney for the defense of Holden, W. N. H. Smith Chief Justice of North Carolina.

My friend, Major Guthrie, talked about the fusion crowd swarming here and lobbying and hollering and crying for office. There may be many tragic and spectacular things in this trial, but this is the comedy feature. My friend voted to bring that crowd here and he accepted office from them. He was their nominee for Governor. He helped bring that horde of office-seekers here. Now he comes here and asks you to impeach these judges because they did not allow them to go in office. It is so, and everlastingly so, and you know it.

Mr. Watson said that Hoke vs. Henderson is the law, but that the judges have extended it too far. Mr. Guthrie says it was the law, but the Constitution as amended has nullified it. I will show that this argument is the most absurd that was ever advanced by a man who had license to practice law. The only difference between the power of the General Assembly under the Constitution of North Carolina before 1868 and the Constitution since 1868 was that before that time the General Assembly could do anything except that which was prohibited by the Constitution. And since that time it has only such powers as are delegated by the Constitution, and those not delegated are reserved by the people. Not reserved by the people, but exercised by the next General Assembly, as Major Guthrie contended, is its true intent and meaning. But the only efficient expression of power reserved to the people is by a constitutional convention, or the other method for amending the Constitution. And it had no effect upon the principle involved in Hoke vs. Henderson.

I wish that some one were authorized to assure you that the conservative, thoughtful people of the State have determined that we have gone as far in revolutionary measures as we shall go, and that no plea of political necessity shall lead us one step further.

Capt. Cook cited the opinion of Clark vs. Stanley in which the doctrine of Hoke vs. Henderson was relied on. This was an office holding case. It was written since the constitution was annulled in 1868, and neither Judge Clark nor Judge Montgomery wrote the opinion. It was written in 1873. Capt. Cook called it specially to the attention of Mr. Guthrie. Continuing, he said:

It is strange how the gentleman who preceded me should be so ignorant of the jurisprudence of his own State. He says there is no claim against the Auditor and Treasurer that is not a claim against the State. A subject cannot sue his sovereign. So that North Carolina, following

(Continued next week.)

Blizzard in Colorado.

Juliusburg, Colo., March 26.—The blizzard that has been raging here and in this vicinity is the worst storm known since 1890. Many cattle have perished by drifting with the storm. Others have been blown down and wrecked. In ditches and the river. Huge drifts, 8 to 10 feet high, block all roads. In several instances houses are completely surrounded by huge banks of snow.

The Storm in Forsyth.

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 26.—Reports received today prove that the damage done by yesterday's storm will aggregate thousands of dollars. The hail knocked holes in the roofs of the Southern Chemical and Oakland furniture factories. Lightning struck and burned the large barn of C. Hamilton, north of Winston. A valuable mule, farming implements and a lot of feed were lost. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Clemmons and the Methodist Protestant Church at Union Ridge in this county were blown down and wrecked. Both were large wooden structures. Many other buildings were unroofed.

Didn't Want to Rob Good People.

Paterson, N. J., March 26.—A robber who entered the residence of the late Vice-President Hobart Sunday night, and who departed without any booty on finding the slave was marked, left the following note in a loving cup, which had been given to Mrs. Hobart by the Old Ladies Home Society for charitable work: "I humbly beg your pardon. I do not want to rob good people."

Kansas Women Registering.

Topeka, Kans., March 23.—The ten percent agitation started in this city by Mrs. Nation has resulted in bringing out the heaviest registration for the spring election in the history of the city. The registration books just closed show a registration of 15,000, of which 6,000 are women.

The registration last fall for the presidential election was 10,174 men, which shows that women are taking the greatest interest in the election this spring.

The opposition has also been very active, and the coming election promises to be the most exciting event held in the city. The election will take place April 2d.

JUDGE FURBUSH'S BAD NEWS.

Youngest Brother Dead and His Sister Critically Ill.

Sunday Post. Chief Justice David M. Furbush, of the Supreme Court, received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of his youngest brother, Jno. M. Furbush, which occurred at his home in Farmington, Davie county. Judge Furbush also received the sad news that his only sister, who lived with her brother, is also critically ill and not expected to live. The Chief Justice did not attend the sessions of the court of impeachment yesterday for the first time since the trial began. After receiving the telegram announcing the death of his brother, he remained at the hotel.

The deceased served in the Confederate army and received injuries from the war from which he never fully recovered. Last year he was injured in a runaway, and he has not been well since. Mr. Furbush was a farmer and was held in high esteem as a citizen and as a man. Judge Furbush has one other brother, Mr. Wm. T. Furbush, of Davie county.

Mrs. Luertger's Ghost Appears. Chicago, March 23.—Nearly four years have passed since the sensational murder of Mrs. Louisa Luertger by her husband, and now her ghost is said to be appearing in the sausage factory where she was slain. John Siefert, the watchman at the factory, August Beck, a saloon keeper directly across the street from the building, and Gustaf Haas, who occupied the house formerly occupied by Adolph Luertger, are three of many persons who claim to have seen the apparition, and no one can convince them there is no such thing as a ghost. The apparition follows the route taken by Mrs. Luertger on the night of her death, ending at the vault.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writes of his almost marvellous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost \$5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

Postage to Cuba.

Washington, March 22.—At the meeting of the cabinet this morning it was decided to place Cuba on the same basis as Canada and Mexico in regard to postal relations with the United States. The postage on all letters weighing not more than half an ounce, between Cuba and this country, will, therefore, be two cents instead of five, as heretofore.

Several Hundred in Distress.

Indianapolis, March 22.—Governor Durbin has issued a proclamation asking the State-at-large to Memphis, Indiana, as about two hundred citizens there are destitute as the result of a fire which destroyed over half the houses of the village. Tents will be sent from the State military supplies for temporary use.

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT.

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomachs and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at all druggists.

Burned to Death at a Distillery.

Roanoke, Va., March 23.—News has reached Roanoke from Shooting Creek, Franklin county, a remote section of the State, that a man, who keeps a whiskey distillery, was recently burned to death in his own fire. When found his head and face only could be recognized, his body being burned to a crisp. His son, Fleming Thompson, Jr., was burned to death in a similar manner at the same distillery about one year ago.

Blackwell Durham Company.

Trenton, N. J., March 22nd.—The Blackwell Durham Tobacco Company, capital \$1,000,000, to grow, cure and manufacture tobacco, was incorporated here today. The incorporators are: John H. Cobb, Wm. H. Harris, Josiah T. Wilcox, Edward R. Sperry and George Gates, all of Jersey City.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

Come from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washington, D. C. writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters have cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors failed to cure her, but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows that thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Boer War Renewed.

London, March 26.—The official casualty list issued last evening indicates a renewal of active operations since the fall of Lord Kitchener and General Buller. At Hartbeestfontein, March 22 and 23, two officers were killed and three wounded, and four men killed and 20 wounded. There also seems to have been heavy fighting at a place near Gredodacht, March 18, and near Ventersburg, March 16.

State Printing Given Out.

Edwards & Broughton and E. M. Uzzell, of Raleigh, were on Monday awarded the State Printing for the next two years. Bids were submitted by Edwards & Broughton, E. M. Uzzell and Capital Printing Company, of Raleigh; Nash Bros., of Goldsboro, and the Gold Printing Company, of Wilson.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that most horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of Blood and Skin diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease. We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN ALABAMA.

Twenty-five Persons Killed and Hundreds Wounded in Birmingham—Immense Loss of Property.

On Monday morning about ten o'clock Birmingham, Ala., was visited by a fearful death-dealing tornado which destroyed a score or more of lives, injured hundreds of people, and wiped out of existence many homes. The number killed is placed at twenty-five, of whom 5 were white. The destruction of property is estimated at \$250,000. It is stated that five hundred people were killed, some fatally. The southern portion of the city was nearly destroyed.

At Irondale, Bessemer, Pratt City and Huntsville houses and fences were leveled to the ground, and several persons are known to have been killed.

An engine and several cars were blown off the track near Columbus, Ga., and four persons badly wounded.

In the vicinity of Rome, Ga., many heads of live stock were killed, and it is feared that much injury has been done to fruit trees in the Georgia peach belt.

CATARH CANNOT BE CURED.

By local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease, Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Halls Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonic known, combined with the best blood purifier, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Halls Family Pills are the best.

Cyclone in Granville County.

Durham, N. C., March 25th.—Report has reached here of considerable damage done by the cyclone in Granville county late this afternoon. It is learned from Creedmore, a station on the Durham and Northern road, that a great many trees from here, that at the home of Ned Jackson, 2 miles from Creedmore, all outhouses are reported totally destroyed. The little daughter of Jackson had her arm broken.

The next report of damage is at the home of Paul Cannady. His home was unroofed and Mrs. Jackson blown out into the yard. Cannady went to her assistance and as he stooped to pick her up a piece of flying debris struck him killing him instantly. Deceased was well known to another of our people. He was a well to do farmer of a good family. He had been married two years.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renie Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering eighteen months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pill cure on earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists.

More Insurgents Give up.

Manila, March 24.—In the province of Gaviite four insurgent officers and 53 men with 56 rifles have surrendered to Lieutenant Colonel Frank D. Belding, of the Fourth U. S. Infantry, and other insurgent officer and 12 men with 16 rifles to Col. Walter S. Saylor, of the 46 volunteer Infantry.

NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States:

At Franklin, N. C., Feb. 26, 1901, 10 gallons corn whiskey, of Jos. May, at Patterson's Bridge, 2 barrels of corn whiskey, 140 gallons, as property of E. A. Morris.

At Star, N. C., March 6, 1901, 8 bbls and 3 kegs of corn whiskey, about 360 gallons, as property of E. Auman.

At Star, N. C., March 15, 1901, distillery premises, still and fixtures etc., and 10 bbls. of corn whiskey, about 450 gallons, as property of E. Auman.

At Mayville, N. C., March 13, 1901, two jugs 4 1/2 gallons each, as property of W. R. Humphrey.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within thirty days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

March 18, 1901.
K. C. DUNCAN, Collector.
By J. P. H. Auman, Deputy Collector, Raleigh, N. C.



Every cotton planter should write for our valuable illustrated pamphlet, "Cotton Culture." It is sent free.

Send name and address to: GERMAN KALI WORKS, 91 Nassau St., N. Y.

HICKS' CAPUDINE
Headache
Cure...
LEAVES NO BAD EFFECT
WHATEVER
15, 25 and 50c. at Druggists

Anticephalalgine
The Original HEADACHE and NEURALGIA CURE.
SAFEST - AND - BEST
25 and 50 cents a bottle
For Sale by all Druggists.

Raleigh Marble Works
COOPER BROS.,
—PROPRIETORS—
RALEIGH, N. C.
Monuments.
Shipments made to any part of the state at same price as at shop.
Write for Catalogue.

SOUTHERN

RAILWAY
The Standard Railway
of The South.
The Direct Line to all points - - - -
Texas - California
Florida - Cuba
and Porto Rico.

Strictly FIRST CLASS Equipment on all through and local trains; Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on all night trains. Fast and safe schedules.
Travel by the Southern and you are assured a safe, comfortable and expeditious journey.
Apply to ticket agents for time tables, rates and general information, or address
(No trouble to answer questions)
S. H. HARDWICK, G. P. A.,
Washington, D. C.
R. I. VERNON, TRAD & STURGIS,
TPA Raleigh, N. C.
Charlotte, N. C.

Pyny-Pectoral
A QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the
THROAT or LUNGS
Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
Proprietors of Pyny-Pectoral-Pain-Killer.

A Nice Spring Suit of Clothes.
Will be given free to anyone who will sell only 100 packets seeds for us at 5c each. No money required in advance. Write us a postal saying you accept this offer, and we will mail the seeds to you at once.
T. J. KINO CO., Seedmen,
Richmond, Va.

Littleton Female College continues to receive more applications for teachers from among its former pupils and graduates than it can accept. At this time every former pupil of the institution, so far as can be ascertained, who desires to teach is at work.
A teacher is desired immediately for a good country school. Any young lady wishing this place may write at once to Rev. J. M. Rhodes, Littleton, N. C.



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ENGLAND'S SUPREMACY RECOGNIZED.

United States Gives Official Recognition of England's Claim to the Transvaal.

Washington, March 23.—The United States has given official, though indirect recognition to Great Britain's annexation of the two republics with which it is at war in South Africa. This recognition is accorded in the State Department's annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, which was issued today.

In this publication the two republics, which have been previously known as the Orange Free State and the Transvaal, are referred to in every instance as the "Transvaal," which are the names Great Britain's annexation proclamation applied to them. It is expected that the State Department's annual review of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries, which was issued today.

The United States is the first power to recognize the annexation, and other powers having taken the stand that recognition of the annexation is not in order until they have had formal notice of it, which Great Britain has not yet given them.

Boer sympathizers are considerably wrought up over the fact that the United States should be the first to accord recognition to the hard and disputed annexation.

The Strawberry Crop.

Mr. Olive Advertiser.

The opinion so frequently expressed, that the strawberry crop of North Carolina will be the largest ever raised by a thorough canvass made by our fellow citizens and strawberry authority. Mr. W. F. English, who has just returned from a visit to every shipping point between Goldsboro and Wilmington.

Mr. English states that at only one point on the road will the crop be as large as last year, and Teachey will enjoy that distinction.

Burgaw will fall far behind last year in her shipments, and the general condition of about 25 per cent. decrease, however to late planting fall rather than a decrease in acreage.

Plants appear to be very slow in all sections in putting forth blooms, and are still looking rusty and brown, instead of the healthy and dark green color that is indicative of healthy and growing plants.

The present outlook is not only for a short crop, but unless there are unusually favorable conditions, the crop must necessarily be extremely late.

Cuba's Sald to be Preparing for War. Jacksonville, Fla., special, 16th, to Atlanta Journal.

Newscasters here that is absolutely authentic authority that a rebellion is being organized in Cuba to take up arms against the United States.

This is a result of the feeling since the recent formal position of this government.

This information comes from a member of Mayor Bowden's family, who is a resident of Cuba, and he asserts of his own knowledge that the extreme element is greatly in the majority and that they are today actively preparing for war and are making heavy purchases of arms and ammunition.

The statement creates considerable excitement among the large Cuban colony here.

The Outcasts A Tale of the Northwest. Mr. W. A. Fraser, author of "Moos and Moose," has just written and published in the Saturday Evening Post a short, stirring serial, entitled "The Outcasts."

The Outcasts are an old buffalo and a wolf-dog, and the greater part of the story is about the strange comradeship and striking adventures of those companions, and their pilgrimage, in company, to the distant plains of deep grass, of which the wolf-dog knew.

There are action, and strength of word and phrase in the story, and the torch of the soil and the music and charm and sobriety of the forest. The run of the frenzied bull hard to death is told with splendid dramatic power. The plan of the book is a unique conception, and it is worked out on novel and entertaining lines.

All For the Bosses. Charlotte People's Paper.

All you have to do to find out where you are drifting is to read a few pages of the acts of the present legislature. Ask the merchants what they have done for them: put the purchase tax four times higher than ever before. When it comes to enacting a law that is for the benefit of a few bosses of disingenuous men, it is railroaded through and the masses have no voice at all. What is the impeachment trial for that is going on in Raleigh this week, that is costing the tax payer hundreds and thousands of dollars? Purchases and Douglas do not belong to the party that is in power. They can't dictate to them.

Her Grief Ended. There is one attorney of ripe years and experience in Greensboro who says not another woman will fool him as to her grief and plety. The Record says he was attending a suit for one whose husband was killed by a train not many months ago. When he was consulted and asked in the case he says the woman's pastor and a large number of friends called on him and told him what a good Christian woman she was and how she was grieving over the loss of her husband. The attorney's sympathies were enlisted and he managed to get the case settled without a suit. The woman was given \$1,000, the money being paid only the other day. About the first thing she did was to buy a new suit of clothes for a married man and now they have eloped—gone glimmering.

Dr. E. Detehon's Anti Diuretic. May be worth to you more than \$100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Druggist.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

THE PRESIDENT'S STAND.

To be Rebuilt for the Fair at St. Louis.

Washington Star. Representative Barthold of Missouri has purchased the stand at the front of the capitol on which President McKinley stood during the administration to him of the oath of office by Chief Justice Fuller and delivery of his inaugural address. Each piece of lumber in the stand was numbered as the structure was torn down. Representative Barthold will cause the stand to be built at St. Louis as one of the exhibits at the Louisiana purchase fair, and it is the understanding that President McKinley will deliver an address from it during the fair.

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Plants appear to be very slow in all sections in putting forth blooms, and are still looking rusty and brown, instead of the healthy and dark green color that is indicative of healthy and growing plants.

The present outlook is not only for a short crop, but unless there are unusually favorable conditions, the crop must necessarily be extremely late.

Cuba's Sald to be Preparing for War. Jacksonville, Fla., special, 16th, to Atlanta Journal.

Newscasters here that is absolutely authentic authority that a rebellion is being organized in Cuba to take up arms against the United States.

This is a result of the feeling since the recent formal position of this government.

This information comes from a member of Mayor Bowden's family, who is a resident of Cuba, and he asserts of his own knowledge that the extreme element is greatly in the majority and that they are today actively preparing for war and are making heavy purchases of arms and ammunition.

The statement creates considerable excitement among the large Cuban colony here.

The Outcasts A Tale of the Northwest. Mr. W. A. Fraser, author of "Moos and Moose," has just written and published in the Saturday Evening Post a short, stirring serial, entitled "The Outcasts."

The Outcasts are an old buffalo and a wolf-dog, and the greater part of the story is about the strange comradeship and striking adventures of those companions, and their pilgrimage, in company, to the distant plains of deep grass, of which the wolf-dog knew.

There are action, and strength of word and phrase in the story, and the torch of the soil and the music and charm and sobriety of the forest. The run of the frenzied bull hard to death is told with splendid dramatic power. The plan of the book is a unique conception, and it is worked out on novel and entertaining lines.

All For the Bosses. Charlotte People's Paper.

All you have to do to find out where you are drifting is to read a few pages of the acts of the present legislature. Ask the merchants what they have done for them: put the purchase tax four times higher than ever before. When it comes to enacting a law that is for the benefit of a few bosses of disingenuous men, it is railroaded through and the masses have no voice at all. What is the impeachment trial for that is going on in Raleigh this week, that is costing the tax payer hundreds and thousands of dollars? Purchases and Douglas do not belong to the party that is in power. They can't dictate to them.

Her Grief Ended. There is one attorney of ripe years and experience in Greensboro who says not another woman will fool him as to her grief and plety. The Record says he was attending a suit for one whose husband was killed by a train not many months ago. When he was consulted and asked in the case he says the woman's pastor and a large number of friends called on him and told him what a good Christian woman she was and how she was grieving over the loss of her husband. The attorney's sympathies were enlisted and he managed to get the case settled without a suit. The woman was given \$1,000, the money being paid only the other day. About the first thing she did was to buy a new suit of clothes for a married man and now they have eloped—gone glimmering.

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